

She said she asked Bosch why they took the files. He responded that they needed to turn them by TSA to make sure it was “legitimate” for her to have them.

I am sorry. Legitimate for a reporter to have her own handwritten notes? What kind of a country are we living in that busts into somebody’s home at 4:30 in the morning to take her notes regarding whistleblowers at Homeland Security? We are living in a scary time.

Back to the article.

This guy basically came in here and took my anonymous sources and turned them over—took my whistleblowers—and turned it over to the agency they were blowing the whistle on,” Hudson said. “And these guys still work there.”

Hudson says none of the documents were classified, and no laws were broken in obtaining them. She said the government papers in her possession were obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request, an assertion the Coast Guard confirmed. And how did they confirm it? They handed the material over to the “source agency” for review—or, as Hudson put it, they turned the whistleblower information over to the agency that had the whistle blown against it.

It wasn’t just official documents that were seized, however. Hudson says they also “took four other files with my handwritten and typed interview notes with confidential sources, that I staked my reputation as a journalist to protect under the auspices of the First Amendment of the Constitution.” One of her major reasons for coming forward with the story is to give the whistleblowers a heads-up, because she’s “terrified to contact them” directly.

This is unbelievable. This is happening in America. Mr. Speaker, I think we should defund the Department of Homeland Security until such time as they start being honest about what they are doing and we get answers from the Justice Department. They need to be addressed until they provide the information that the Attorney General has been held in contempt for. We want to make sure law enforcement services are done, we fund those, but we don’t defund the Attorney General himself or the head of DHS until such time as they start complying with the requirements of the

law, like Americans across the country are required to do without this kind of abuse.

We have got to stop the abuse. We have the power to do it. All we have to do is defund it until they come within the letter of the law themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for October 28 through October 30 on account of attending to family acute medical care and hospitalization.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2013, 2014 AND THE 10-YEAR PERIOD FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, October 29, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, Office of the Speaker, U.S. Capitol,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal years 2013, 2014 and for the 10-year period of fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2023. This status report is the last update for fiscal year 2013, which ended on September 30, 2013. For fiscal year 2014, the report is current through October 22, 2013.

The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the overall limits set in H. Con. Res. 112 (112th Congress) for fiscal year 2013 and H. Con. Res. 25 (113th Congress) for fiscal year 2014 and the 10-year period of fiscal year 2014 through 2023. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels. The

table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2014 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for action completed by each authorizing committee with the “section 302(a)” allocations made under H. Con. Res. 112 (112th Congress) for fiscal year 2013 and H. Con. Res. 25 (113th Congress) for fiscal years 2014 and the 10-year period 2014 through 2023. “Action” refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 with the “section 302(b)” sub-allocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation. The table also provides supplementary information on spending in excess of the base discretionary spending caps allowed under section 251(b) of the Budget Control Act.

Table 4 gives the current level for fiscal year 2015 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 601 of H. Con. Res. 25. This list is needed to enforce section 601 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

In addition, letters from the Congressional Budget Office are attached that summarize and compare the budget impact of enacted legislation during the FY 2013 and FY 2014 fiscal years against the budget resolution aggregates in force during those years.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Restuccia.

Sincerely,

PAUL RYAN,
Chairman.

TABLE 1—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND 2014 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AS ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 112 AND H. CON. RES. 25

(Reflecting Action Completed as of October 22, 2013 (On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars).)

	Fiscal Year 2013 ¹	Fiscal Year 2014 ²	Fiscal Years 2014–2023
Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority	2,793,848	2,761,945	n.a.
Outlays	2,891,589	2,811,517	n.a.
Revenues	2,089,540	2,310,972	31,089,081
Current Level:			
Budget Authority	3,021,853	2,904,124	n.a.
Outlays	3,065,784	2,922,851	n.a.
Revenues	2,015,873	2,310,977	31,089,104
Current Level over (+)/under (–)			
Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority	+228,005	+142,179	n.a.
Outlays	+174,195	+111,334	n.a.
Revenues	–73,667	+5	+23

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2015 through 2022 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

¹ The appropriate level for FY2013 was established in H. Con. Res. 112, which was subsequently deemed to be in force in the House of Representatives pursuant to H. Res. 5. The current level for FY2013 starts with the baseline estimates contained in Updated Budget Projections: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022, published by the Congressional Budget Office, and makes adjustments to those levels for enacted legislation.

² The appropriate level for FY2014 was established in H. Con. Res. 25, which was subsequently deemed to be in force in the House of Representatives pursuant to H. Res. 243. The current level for FY2014 starts with the baseline estimates contained in Updated Budget Projections: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023, published by the Congressional Budget Office, and makes adjustments to those levels for enacted legislation.